FORM PTO-1449 | U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

LIST OF REFERENCES CITED BY APPLICANT

(Use several sheets if necessary)

ATTY. DOCKET NO.	SERIAL NO.
P564-9035	09/441061 ~~not yet assigned~~
APPLICANT: ENDL, et al.	
FILING DATE: November 15, 1999	GROUP 1644 ~~unknown~~

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

		DOCUMENT NO.	DATE	COUNTRY	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	TRANSLATION YES	TRANSLATION NO
RV	AA	WO 94/12529	6/94	PCT	—	—		
	AB	WO 92/20811	11/92	PCT	—	—		
	AC	0 519 469	12/92	EP	—	—		
	AD	WO 92/05446	4/92	PCT	—	—		
	AE	WO 89/12459	12/89	PCT	—	—		

OTHER REFERENCES *(Including Author, Title, Date, Pertinent Pages, Etc.)*

RV	AF	Li et al., J. Immunol., 152(2), 930-934, pp. 1994, "Identification of Autoantibody Epitopes of Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase in Stiff-ManSyndrom Patients"
	AG	Harrison et al., J. Clin Invest., 89, April 1992, pp 1161-1165, "Isletreactive T cells are a marker of preclinical insulin-dependent Diabetes".
	AH	Christie et al., Diabetes, 41, July 1992, pp 782-787, "Antibodies to GAD and Tryptic Fragments of Islet 64k Antigen as Distinct Markers for Development of IDDM".
	AI	"Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase 67-reactive T Cells: A Marker of Insulin dependent Diabetes"; Margo C. Honeyman et al., J. Exp. Med. Vol. 177 February 1993; pages 535-540
	AJ	"Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase Autoantibodies in Preclinical Insulin dependent Diabetes"; Henry J. De Aizpurua, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA; Vol. 89; October 1992; Medical Sciences; Pages 9841-9845.
	AK	"Two Human Glutamate Decarboxylases, 65-kDa GAD and 67-kDa GAD, Are each Encoded By A Single Gene"; Ding-Fang Bu et al.; Proc. Natl.. Acad. Sci. USA; Vol. 89; March 1992; Medical Sciences; Pages 2115-2119
	AL	Engelhard, V.H., Curr. Opin. Immunol. 6:13-23, 1994. Structure of peptides associated with MHC Class I molecules.
	AM	Mauch, L. et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 212:597-603, 1993. Characterization of a linear epitope within the human pnacreatice 64-kDa glutamic acid decarboxylase and its autoimmune recognition by sera from insulin-dependent diabetes melitus patients.
	AN	Smilek, D. et al., P.N.A.S. 88:9633-9637, 1991. A single amino acid change in a myelin basis protein peptide confers the capacity to prevent rather than induce experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis.

EXAMINER	DATE CONSIDERED
[signature]	6/24/03

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.